

UNIVERSAL TRAINING BILLS INTRODUCED

Kahn and Chamberlain Offer
Measures Modelled on
Swiss System.

SERVICE OF SIX MONTHS
Youths 18 and 20 Liable and
World War Veterans Are
Made Reserves.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Definite steps to include universal military training in the nation's after the war military programme were taken in both houses of Congress today.

Senator Chamberlain (Ore.), Democratic chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the last Congress, and Representative Kahn (Cal.), chairman of the corresponding committee in the House, introduced to-day sweeping and comprehensive bills to initiate such a plan.

Under the bills, which were prepared mainly by the National Training Campaign Association, all youths must take six months' training at any time during their eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth years, with the exception of those who have served six months during the present war or are physically or morally unfit. Vocational training is also provided for the uneducated.

This training may be either in the military or naval branch of the service, and the young men will be inducted into the service.

Bills Create Reserves.
The bills also create reserves of the army and navy. These would be composed of all men who have served during the war, and they will be so classed for five years after their discharge, providing they have not before that time reached the age of 30, in addition to all the men given universal military training for a period of ten years after its completion.

The President not only receives power immediately to call out all the reserve forces in case of an emergency, but also may call to service all other persons between 18 and 45 without further authorization.

Plans of proponents of the programme are to incorporate it in the general peace time reorganization of the army, which is to be effected after the House returns in September from its recess.

"I expect to hold extensive hearings on the bill in September," said Mr. Kahn today, "and it is planned to push it through Congress during the fall. I believe the majority of the House committee favor such a plan, and the success of the great war, particularly the success of the draft, show that a programme of military training should be continued. The bill is modeled on the Australian and Swiss systems."

"Whether we have the League of Nations or not the United States should maintain a sufficient force of trained men to meet any emergency, and I do not believe there will be any repetition of German militarism under the plan in this country. The great benefit of the bill is the manhood of the country for six months' stiff training should alone cause the adoption of the system."

The main details of the bill follow: All young men liable to military training will be registered at times set by the President, in much the same manner as under the selective service act, with the provision that military service in emergency not more than one year registration shall be held in each calendar year.

Provision is made for the establishment of local registration boards, district boards and a national board of appeals to determine those liable for training or service.

National military administrators are authorized for each State or territory at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

Those Who Are Liable.

The section of the bill stating who is liable for the training reads as follows: "All male citizens of the United States, excluding residents of Alaska and the insular possessions, and all male persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, other than those excepted by this act, shall upon the age of 18 or within two years thereafter be subject to military or naval service for training purposes, and shall be inducted into the army or navy and serve for a training period of six months and such further time as may be necessary for equipment, mobilization and demobilization."

When special exemption is allowed because of circumstances to be determined by the various boards, the training shall begin before the person becomes 26 years of age.

Each man during the training period shall receive pay at the rate of \$5 a month, besides transportation, clothing, laundry, shelter, subsistence and necessary medical or dental attention.

Classes of persons exempt from training or service follow:

Those exempt from military or naval service by treaties.

Citizens of any country with which the United States is at war or any ally of such country.

Persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, which renders their exemption advisable, as may be prescribed by regulation.

Persons who have served six months in the military or naval service, including, however, only such kind of prior service as may be prescribed by regulation.

Persons morally, mentally or physically incapable of profiting by such training.

In case voluntary enlistments shall be insufficient to maintain the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, the men under training may be required to serve for an additional year. Those selected shall be apportioned from the States by quotas.

Persons subject to service who are not sufficiently educated in the English language to be able to profit by the training may be required to receive preparatory education.

All aliens who secure exemption from the training shall be forever barred from citizenship. Aliens between 18 and 26 shall be eligible to training, and upon the completion of the six months period shall at their election be made citizens forthwith.

Fines of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

The bill carries a fine of not more than \$10,000 for failure to appear for training after physical examination, nor less than \$1,000.

Members of the reserve during their first five years of service therein shall be subject to active military service for additional training for not exceeding three weeks in any one year and not exceeding nine weeks in all. War veterans are not subject to this additional training, except with their consent.

It is provided that the United States shall be divided into four army areas and not less than twelve corps areas, each corps area to contain at least one training division and one or more reserve divisions. The reserve shall be organized into not less than four armies, one of which shall be organized into such reserve units of coast artillery as may be prescribed by regulation. Each corps shall be organized into at least one training division and one or more reserve divisions.

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White Rock will make your stock of Liquors last longer and all the more palatable

Each member of the reserve shall be assigned to and serve in an organization of the reserve established for the locality in which he lives.

In organizing the reserve, the names, numbers and other designations of the organizations that served in the world war shall be preserved as far as practicable.

Under regulations to be prescribed any man who served in the army during the war or as an officer or enlisted man, and any man who has completed the training period or is qualified for a technical position, may be commissioned a reserve officer. Such commissions may be provisional or for a specified period, not exceeding five years.

Provisions for service in the reserve of the navy are similar to those of the army.

During the performance of any active service members of the army and navy reserves shall receive the pay and allowances for their corresponding grades in the regular establishments.

Reserve Officers Train 3 Weeks.

Reserve officers of the army, navy and marine corps shall be subject to call for active service for training for a period of not exceeding three weeks in any one year, and with their consent may be called into active service at any time for any period for further training, or to act as instructors or perform other duty.

The National Guard, active militia and naval militia of the States may be called forth by the President only to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, and shall not be required to serve outside the territorial limits of the United States, or for more than three months in any one year.

Whenever the President declares that a national emergency exists, the members of the reserves of the army and navy shall be subject to call for immediate military or naval service during the period of the emergency. After that time persons between the ages of 18 and 46 inclusive shall be subject to call for immediate military or naval service, as may be provided by regulation.

Provision is made for the order by classes in which inductions shall be made into the service, with reference to dependency and occupations.

**TWO REGIMENTS OF
JUGO-SLAVS MUTINY**

Austrians Join Malcontents,
Who Are Quelled Soon.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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Belgrade, July 31.—The Jugo-Slav regiment stationed at Marburg, Carniola, mutinied July 22 and was joined by Austrian soldiers and civilians. The mutiny was quelled after two hours fighting, in which the mutineers lost six men killed and the loyal troops three. The alleged cause of the mutiny was insufficient rations and inadequate pay.

The following day a cavalry regiment mutinied at Karait, in northwestern Croatia. Under the leadership of sergeants and corporals the soldiers broke into stores, possessed themselves of rifles and cartridges and occupied the post office and Liberty square, where they placed the machine guns. This second mutiny lasted twelve hours. A number of citizens helped the loyal troops quell it by firing from the windows of houses on the mutineers. No officers participated in the revolt.

Proofs are available that these disorders were instigated from abroad. Both the malcontents and loyal troops were chiefly composed of Slovenes and Croats, a fact which dispels the allegation that the uprising was directed specially against the Serbians.

BRITISH PENSION RATE RAISED.

Minimum of \$9 a Week for Men
Who Are Totally Disabled.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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London, July 31.—The British Government has decided to increase pensions. The new flat rate of weekly pensions for totally disabled men would be as follows:

Single man, \$9, which represents a rise of \$1.50; married man without child, \$11; rise of \$4; married man with one child, \$12; rise of \$4; married man with two children, \$14.25; rise of \$4; married man with three children, \$16.50; a rise of \$4, with \$1.50 for each additional child.

Persons subject to service who are not sufficiently educated in the English language to be able to profit by the training may be required to receive preparatory education.

All aliens who secure exemption from the training shall be forever barred from citizenship. Aliens between 18 and 26 shall be eligible to training, and upon the completion of the six months period shall at their election be made citizens forthwith.

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BAKHMETEFF SAYS NEW RUSSIA IS BORN

Ambassador Believes Kolchak
Is Steadily Regaining it
From Anarchy.

GAINING ON ALL SIDES
Reconstruction on Firm Lines
Predicted as Result of His
Recognition

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Predicting the success of the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia as a result of the great unifying effort now being exerted by the various factions supporting Admiral Kolchak's Government, Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador, to-day gave out a distinctly hopeful view of the situation. The Ambassador has just returned from Paris, where he remained for nearly eight months.

"It is with confidence and satisfaction that I look back on the general progress of events in Russia during the last seven months," said Mr. Bakhmeteff. "Momentous processes, as those which are taking place in Russia, may be judged as a whole and the results when compared spaced in rather lengthy periods. Take, for instance, Russia as it was a year ago with practically the whole of the country under the sway of anarchy and with only feeble attempts of liberative movements perceptible. Compare this situation with the present and you will realize the change and where we stand."

Referring especially to the last few months the most important fact is that of establishing complete unity of national action in Russia. Since last December all the regional anti-Bolshevik formations have recognized the Government of Admiral Kolchak as the Russian Government and have pledged loyalty. The armies which are fighting in Siberia, in the south, in the north and around the Baltic are but parts of one huge military body gaining in organization and unity of command.

The process of healing and reorganization has revealed itself clearly. The national movement has found its own and found its leader. The outcome is certain—a country liberated from anarchy and from the revolutionary life reconstructed on firm foundations of law and self-government.

"An end has been put to hesitation and uncertainty. The Powers openly have proclaimed that reconstitution of Russia is bound to the success of the national movement. Admiral Kolchak has been acknowledged as the leader of national Russia, and the Powers have pledged their support and aid to his Government."

The paths thus have been definitely settled. The future entirely depends upon expeditious and energetic realization of the decisions announced.

"A united and liberal Russia is not only the hope of the nation itself, but is as well the promise of attainment and realization of the great aim for which this war has been fought. It is an indispensable condition to the establishment of stable peace throughout the world and to the elimination of an indefinite period of contest and denotation."

**OMSK REPORTS BIG
INCREASE IN SAVINGS**

Deposits Under Kolchak
Regime Growing Fast.

OMSK, July 17.—Deposits in the State bank multiplied twofold in the period from January 1 to June 1, 1919, while deposits in private commercial banks doubled, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Finance to-day.

The Ministry has granted charters to the Polish Siberian bank in Omsk, the national Israelite bank in Harbin and the Muselman-Siberian bank in Petrovsk. The Council of Ministers has appropriated for the Ministry of Supply 500,000,000 rubles to cover the expenses of supplying the army.

Figures made public by the Ministry of Finance show that during January Siberian imports aggregated 97,200,000 rubles, in February 99,200,000 rubles, in March 158,000,000 rubles and in April 139,000,000 rubles. During the same periods Siberian exports amounted respectively to 3,800,000 rubles, 5,300,000 rubles, 17,200,000 rubles and 10,800,000 rubles.

Significant progress is reported to have been made in the repair of the railroads and also in the reconstruction of damaged locomotives.

AUSTRALIA STILL TO TRAIN.

London, July 31.—Australia will adhere to her old system of universal military training. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, commander of the Australian Expeditionary Force, said to-day. The course of training, he added, must conform to that of the British home army in order to carry out the plan of making all units of British overseas forces interchangeable.

About 30,000 Australian troops are awaiting transportation home, military authorities announced.

PERSHING TO MAKE LAST RHINE TOUR

Reviews Composite Battalion
and Receives Warm Greeting
From Crowd.

HE KISSES MANY BABIES
Says He Will Advise That
American Dead Remain
in France.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 31.—Prior to his departure to-night for Coblenz, where to-morrow he is to begin his "valetudinary" tour of German occupied territory, first visiting the American troops and then the French and British zones, Gen. Pershing this afternoon received the American newspaper correspondents in his Paris home.

Gen. Pershing talked on various subjects—the American dead buried in France, against the removal of which he said he would advise; the preparations that are being made for the American troops to leave France, and concerning the release of the 45,000 German prisoners held by the American Army.

Crowds Cheer Troops.

After his reception of the correspondents Gen. Pershing reviewed the famous American composite battalion, which reentered the American Expeditionary Force in Paris in the Battle Day parade and in London at the Victory Day celebration. The review, which probably will be the last official American military ceremony in France, took place on the famous parade ground in the Bois de Vincennes. Large crowds viewed the evolutions and cheered the troops a hearty reception.

Gen. Pershing's trip to-morrow, which will be made by automobile, will carry him over the entire western battle front from Belfort, near the Swiss border, to Neuport, on the Belgian coast.

In declaring that he did not favor the removal of the American dead buried in France, Gen. Pershing said he was arranging for a conference with American artists with a view to making plans for the beautification of permanent cemeteries and the erection of monuments to the American soldiers.

The commander-in-chief spoke with some emphasis, saying he felt that the men who had fought and died in France they should lie in France. He said he believed the French felt the same as he did, and that the presence of the American dead in their soil would always be a reminder of how the two nations had fought together. He added that each year there would be official representation at Memorial Day ceremonies.

Gen. Pershing said the task of assembling the American dead in national cemeteries was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding the great difficulties encountered.

Permanent Care Assured.

The permanency of the American cemeteries was absolutely assured, he asserted. A general scheme for their beautification, devised by an artists' commission, would be submitted to the War Department and probably speedily adopted. Most of the cemeteries would be created to take over the work of caring for the graves, maintenance of the burial grounds and the upkeep of monuments.

With regard to preparations for leaving France, Gen. Pershing said the service of supply was rapidly cleaning up everywhere, and could be ready on ten days' notice to turn everything over to the French. Of the American forces remaining in France, Gen. Pershing said about 325 officers, largely reserves, were going out with the British Command, engaged in relief work. Most of these officers would remain in civilian capacities when demobilized.

It was his opinion, Gen. Pershing declared, that the 45,000 German prisoners held by the American Army might be released as soon as the German peace treaty is ratified by three of the great Powers. He did not believe it would be necessary to await ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate.

Gen. Pershing spoke feelingly of his gratification and pride at the reception given the American contingent both in the Paris and London parades and likewise of his personal reception in England.

The General talked on the terrace of his residence, overlooking one of the most beautiful gardens in Paris, where afterward he was photographed with the group of newspaper men, many of whom formerly were accredited correspondents with the American Expeditionary Force. To these men Gen. Pershing recalled his conferences with them during the great actions on the Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors.

Crowds Surround General.

For the review this afternoon in the Bois de Vincennes great crowds had gathered, although no official notice that the review would be held had been published. The spectators cheered the splendid battalion of picked men as it swung by in full marching equipment with the clock-like precision that has made them famous in Paris and London.

Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, stood at Gen. Pershing's right during the review.

during the review. When the ceremony ended the crowds pushed forward and surrounded Gen. Pershing, shaking his hand and patting him on the back. Many women held up babies to be kissed by the American Commander in Chief. Gen. Pershing's staff endeavored to form a bodyguard to get him to his automobile, but the General laughingly submitted to the demonstration, kissed baby after baby and shook hands with every one who managed to get near him. Finally when he entered his car it was to rousing cheers for the United States and himself.

Gen. Pershing expects to depart for the United States early in September.

**NEW BRITISH FORCE
TO NORTH RUSSIA**

Troops to Aid in Evacuation
Only, it is Explained.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, July 31.—It was officially announced to-day that the British War Office intends to despatch immediately a considerable naval force to northern Russia to aid in withdrawing the troops already there; also that a number of regular army units are being prepared for shipment to Russia in the event they are required to extricate the expeditionary force.

Col. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons Tuesday night that there would be some such development as this, notwithstanding the fact that fresh troops were sent to Archangel last June to assist in withdrawing the British there. Now it is necessary to send new forces to assist those sent in June, according to to-day's statement.

This combined naval and military venture toward Russia does not involve any question of the extension of British influence south of Archangel. The measures are intended only to insure evacuation with the minimum of loss.

To-day's statement, however, is being received in some quarters with considerable reserve, for the same statements were made prior to the departure of the June relief.

Was Coast Probers Sail Aug. 7.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The House war investigating committee, inquiring into expenditures abroad, will sail for Europe August 7 on the transport Mount Vernon, it was announced to-day. Committee members include: Chairman, P. E. Johnson, South Dakota; Bland, Indiana; and Flood, Virginia.

DANGER LURKS IN RHINE OCCUPATION

Marshal Foch and Army Not
Fully Won to Civilian
Control of Region.

POSSIBILITY OF A CLASH
Commissioner Noyes Expected
to Keep America Informed
on Delicate Situation.

BY HERBERT BAILEY.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, July 31.—The French newspapers, living under the fear of a future attack upon France by Germany, are praising enthusiastically the work of Premier Clemenceau in securing Anglo-American guarantees for France. They have not the slightest doubt in their minds that America and Britain would rush to their aid should the German menace once more throw its shadow across the frontier.

They are right of course. America and Britain would honor their obligations; but at the same time the peoples of America and Britain, to whom the debt of honor would fall, should insist that they know more of the relations between France and Germany in the occupied areas of the Rhine, where the seeds of future discord or cordiality and the foundations of future war and peace will be laid.

The moment the treaty of peace is ratified the Rhine Commission, composed of M. Tardieu, on behalf of the French, who acts as Chairman; P. E. Noyes, who represents America, and Sir Harold Stuart, Great Britain, together with a Belgian Commissioner will take over control of the Rhine with all the powers of kings and all the privileges of ambassadors. The military power becomes subservient to them and their powers under the treaty of peace are such that at any moment they can declare martial law.

But they carry responsibility. Upon their wisdom and their honesty of purpose and their diplomatic skill depends not only the safety of France but the peace of western Europe. The Germans are determined to seize the first opportunity to hit back at France, in a convinced, and a sane and farseeing policy, if followed by French statesmen, would be to see that they are given no opportunity to present a reason for attacking France.

Unfortunately, many intrigues have taken place on the Rhine since the occupation which are not in any way in accordance with this policy. Irresponsible Generals have been permitted to urge their pet schemes without any reference to the main lines of policy of the Allies. Gen. Mangin at Mayence and Gen. Gerhardt in the Palatinate both have created a situation